

HOYLAND NETHER
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND

Chief Sanitary Inspector

for the Year 1942

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Hoyland :

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Hoyland Nether Urban District Council.

HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1942.

Councillor A. E. WILKINSON (Chairman).

- „ G. CLARKE, J.P. (Chairman of the Council).
 - „ W. ALLEN.
 - „ S. BEDFORD.
 - „ G. JACKSON.
 - „ D. EADEN.
 - „ J. L. JOYCE.
 - „ G. A. LAISTER.
 - „ N. MELL, J.P.
 - „ C. V. MOXON.
 - „ G. E. NIELD.
 - „ E. CLARKE.
-

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Medical Officer of Health :

JOY S. L. ALLOTT, M.B., CH.B.

Chief Sanitary Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent :

WILLIAM G. DANKS, M.S.I.A.

Certified Meat Inspector.

Additional Sanitary Inspector :

GEORGE E. MILLAR, M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

Certified Meat Inspector.

Pupil-Assistants :

J. KAY.

J. TURNER.

HOYLAND NETHER URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH'S REPORT, 1942.

**To the Chairman and Members of the Hoyland Nether
Urban District Council.**

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary Conditions of your District for the Year ended 31st December, 1942.

The Death Rate is 10.40 per 1,000 population per annum. This figure is 2.00 lower than the Death Rate for 1941. The Birth Rate of 17.90 is 0.23 higher than that of the previous year.

During 1942, a good deal of work has been done in regard to Prophylactic Diphtheria Immunisation and there were 21 fewer cases of Diphtheria notified than in 1941. The 30 cases notified during 1942 is the lowest figure since 1937, when there were 27 cases, and I hope that this figure will be still further reduced in 1943.

The incidence of Tuberculosis is down this year, but I still feel that this disease is regarded too casually and that the lay mind does not fully appreciate the necessity for early medical aid and the efficient care of contacts.

The Infantile Mortality Rate is down, but there is still plenty of room for improvement and Ante-Natal and Post-natal care which should include Child Welfare. I make no apology for again stressing this subject. At all times, and especially in war time, the welfare of mother and child is as important as the manufacture of munitions.

The Cancer incidence is again very perturbing, the rate for the year 1942 being 1.56 per 1,000 population. The immediate investigation of all doubtful cases should be regarded as a matter of the utmost urgency. Early diagnosis is as yet the only hope for persons suffering from Cancer.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

(a) AREA.

The area of the district is as follows:—

Ward.	Area in Acres.
Hoyland	259.
Hoyland Common	374.
St. Peter's	744.
Elsecar	622.
Total	1,999.

(b) POPULATION.

The Registrar-General's estimated mid-summer population for 1942 is 14,130.

The natural increase (i.e., excess of births over deaths) was 106.

(c) NUMBER OF INHABITED HOUSES.

The following table shows the number of inhabited houses in each Ward at the 31st December, 1942:—

Ward.	No. of Houses.
Hoyland	1,064.
Hoyland Common	1,127.
St. Peter's	1,039.
Elsecar	1,020.
Total	4,250.

(d) RATEABLE VALUE.

The rateable value of the district at the close of the year was £50,054, and the amount produced by a penny rate was £187.

(e) VITAL STATISTICS.

Table I. shows the vital statistics of the district as compared with those of England and Wales, London, 126 great towns and 148 smaller towns.

(1). **Deaths.**

Table II. shows the causes of death of residents belonging to the district as registered during 1942. This table is amended for outward and inward transfers.

The General Death Rate is 10.40 per 1,000 population.

(2). **Births.**

During the year 1942, 145 male births and 108 female births, making a total of 253 births, were registered, of which 6 male births and 4 female births were illegitimate.

The Birth Rate for the year is 17.90 per 1,000 estimated resident population, as compared with 17.67 for the year 1941.

(3). **Still Births.**

There were 6 male and 6 female still births out of a total of 265 (live and still) births. This yields a Rate of 45.28 per 1,000 total (live and still) births. All the still births were legitimate.

(4). **Infantile Mortality.**

Table III. shows the causes of, and age at death, of infants under one year of age during 1942. A total of 9 deaths of infants under one year of age gives an Infantile Mortality Rate of 31.62 per 1,000 registered live births. The figure for 1941 was 51.58 per 1,000 live births.

There were no deaths of illegitimate infants under one year of age during the year.

TABLE I.
Comparative Table of Life Statistics.

	England and Wales	126 County Boroughs and Great Towns including London	148 Smaller Towns (Resident Populations 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census)	London Adminis- trative County	Hoyland
Rates per 1,000 Civilian Population					
BIRTHS:—					
Live	15·8	17·3	18·4	14·0	17·90
Still	0·54	0·66	0·52	0·48	0·85
DEATHS:—					
All Causes	11·6	13·3	12·1	13·9	10·4
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers ..	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	—
Small-Pox	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	0·01	0·02	0·01	0·01	—
Scarlet Fever	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	—
Whooping Cough ..	0·02	0·03	0·02	0·04	—
Diphtheria	0·05	0·06	0·04	0·02	0·01
Influenza	0·09	0·09	0·10	0·07	—
NOTIFICATIONS:—					
Small-Pox	0·00	0·00	—	0·00	—
Scarlet Fever	2·19	2·49	2·34	1·86	3·46
Diphtheria	1·03	1·35	0·91	0·76	2·12
Erysipelas	0·30	0·36	0·26	0·43	1·48
Pneumonia	1·07	1·30	0·94	0·94	3·32
Measles	7·46	9·27	7·39	8·62	4·74
Whooping Cough ..	1·73	1·97	1·58	2·72	7·78
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	0·14	0·17	0·12	0·15	0·42
Typhoid Fever	0·01	0·01	0·01	0·02	0·07
Paratyphoid Fever ..	0·01	0·01	0·01	0·01	—
Rates per 1,000 Live Births					
Deaths under 1 year of age	49	59	46	60	35·57
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years of age ..	5·2	7·5	4·8	8·6	0·00
Rates per 1,000 Total Births (i.e., Live and Still)					
Maternal Mortality (excluding Abortion):—					
Puerperal Infection					
No. 147	0·42	Not Available			3·77
Others	1·59				3·77
Total	2·01				7·54
NOTIFICATIONS:—					
Puerperal Fever } ..	12·61	15·94	10·80	{ 3·10 17·69*	15·09
Puerperal Pyrexia } ..					

* Including Puerperal Fever.

TABLE II. Causes of, Ages at, and Distribution of Deaths during the Year 1942.

CAUSES OF DEATH	SEX		Nett Deaths belonging to District at Subjoined Ages										WARD			
	Male	Female	At all ages	Under 1 year	1 and under 2	2 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards	Hoyleland	Hoyleland Common	St. Peter's	Elsecar	
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Diphtheria ..	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	5	..	1	3	2	..	3
Tuberculosis of resp. sys.	4	4	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Other forms of Tuberculosis	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
Syphilitic Diseases	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Influenza..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Acute Polio-myel. and Polio-enceph.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Acute Infectious Enceph.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cancer of b. cav. and œsoph. (M)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
uterus (F)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cancer of stomach and duodenum	1	4	5	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	1	1	2	1
Cancer of breast..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	1	1	..	1
Cancer of all other sites	10	4	14	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	7	4	5	5	1
Diabetes ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	3	3
Intra-cran. vasc. lesions	4	5	9	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	6	..	1	12	11
Heart Disease ..	22	24	46	..	..	..	..	..	2	12	32	13	10	1	1
Other dis. of circ. sys. ..	2	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	1	1	..
Bronchitis ..	1	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	2	5	..
Pneumonia ..	7	2	9	4	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	1	1	1
Other respiratory diseases	..	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	1	1	..
Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..
Appendicitis ..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
Other digestive diseases	4	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	3	5	1	1	1	1	2
Nephritis ..	2	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	2	2
Puer. and post-abort. Sepsis	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Other maternal causes ..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Premature Birth ..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Con. mal. birth inj. infant. dis.	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Suicide ..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	1	..	2	..
Road traffic acc.	1	1	2	..	..	..	3	..	2	3	..	5	1	3	..
Other violent causes	7	2	9	1	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	4	2	4	..
All other causes ..	4	6	10	1	..	..	..	..	3	2	4	4	2	4	..
Totals ..	80	67	147	9	3	..	3	5	24	42	61	40	35	45	27	

TABLE III.
Infantile Mortality, 1942.

Cause of Death	Under 1 week	1—2 weeks	2—3 weeks	3—4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	1—3 months	3—6 months	6—9 months	9—12 months	Total Deaths under 1 year
Pneumonia ..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	5
Premature Birth ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Cerebral Hæmorrhage ..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Convulsions ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Rickets ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Totals ..	1	..	..	..	1	4	2	1	1	9

(5). Maternal Mortality.

There was one death during the year due to puerperal infection (No. 147) and one death due to other Maternal causes.

The rate per 1,000 total births (live and still) in both cases being 3.77.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

Ambulance Facilities.

During the year, the following ambulances have been available for the use of the residents of the Township:—

The Elsecar Miners' Welfare Ambulance; the Sheffield Voluntary Hospitals Ambulances; and the Wath Wood Isolation Hospital Ambulance for notified cases of Infectious Diseases.

Laboratory Facilities.

The County Laboratory at Wakefield is available for the examination of specimens of sputum, blood, swabs, and also a limited number of samples of milk. The chemical analysis of samples of milk obtained under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, is carried out by the County Analyst at Bradford.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT.

Details of the work of the Sanitary Section of the Department are given in the Report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

The following report is submitted by Mr. J. R. Shephard, the Engineer and Surveyor:—

SEWAGE & SEWAGE DISPOSAL FOR THE YEAR 1942.

Again I have to report that no further extensions to sewers have been required as there have been no building operations owing to the continuation of the war. Signs of subsidence throughout the district have still been evident and it became necessary in May to relay the sewer which runs parallel with the Midland Railway at the bottom of Gill Street and Noble Street as a number of pipes had become badly fractured and a distinct back fall was found. Further trouble occurred in St. Helen's Street where again a portion of the main sewer was found to be badly fractured. It has become more evident that several of the main sewers will have to be re-laid, but as far as possible this is being deferred until the cessation of hostilities.

ELSECAR SEWAGE WORKS.

Little trouble has been experienced at these works. It has been necessary to renew some parts of the pumping plant, owing to wear. No further trouble has been caused through subsidence at these works. Continued improvements have been made to keep the site clean. I have received no adverse reports from the West Riding Rivers Board and the effluent has continued to be good throughout the year.

SHORTWOOD SEWAGE WORKS.

It was necessary to replace the arms of the Rotary Sprinkler. Apart from this no trouble has been experienced and the effluent has been good.

HOYLAND COMMON PUMPING STATION.

The pumps at this station have given satisfactory results throughout the year and have caused no trouble whatever. It has been necessary to do some repairs to the main inlet and storm water overflow.

During the year 132 private drains have been attended to.

RAINFALL AND TEMPERATURES FOR 1942.

		Temperatures.		
Month.		Rainfall.	Maximum.	Minimum.
January	.....	2.00 inches.	46 degrees.	26 degrees.
February	.....	.89 „	44 „	24 „
March	.....	1.64 „	54 „	28 „
April	.....	1.23 „	58 „	36 „
May	.....	2.47 „	68 „	36 „
June	.....	1.20 „	82 „	44 „
July	.....	1.79 „	74 „	52 „
August	.....	2.21 „	78 „	50 „
September	.....	1.39 „	70 „	40 „
October	.....	2.01 „	64 „	36 „
November	.....	1.45 „	50 „	34 „
December	.....	1.13 „	52 „	28 „

Total Rainfall
for 1942 19.41 inches.

(Temperatures taken in the shade).

Hottest day in 1942—82 degrees—5th June

Hottest day in 1941—84 degrees—12th July.

Coldest day in 1942—24 degrees—27th February.

Coldest day in 1941—24 degrees—4th January.

Greatest rainfall for 1 month in 1942—2.47 inches—May.

Greatest rainfall for 1 month in 1941—4.05 inches—November.

Rainfall for 1942—19.41 inches

Rainfall for 1941—26.48 inches.

SCHOOLS.

The following report is submitted by Mr. A. Rayner, the Divisional Clerk, for the year ending 31st March, 1943.

HOYLAND DISTRICT SCHOOLS.

Report for the year ended 31st March, 1943.

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.

There are twelve School Departments in the district, eight Council and four Non-Provided, with accommodation as follows:—

Council Schools	.....	.....	2,553
Non-Provided Schools	.....	.....	871
			<hr/>
			3,424.
			<hr/>

The average number of scholars was:—

Council Schools	.....	.....	1,768
Non-Provided Schools	.....	.....	435
			<hr/>
			2,203
			<hr/>

The percentage of average attendance at the Council Schools was 89.48, and at the Non-Provided Schools 90.33 making an average percentage for all Schools of 89.65.

PROVISION OF MEALS AND SUBSIDIARY NOURISHMENT.

The number of children taking dinners at school is about 550, and the number receiving milk at the end of the period under review was about 1,800, about one-sixth of whom received the nourishment free of charge.

Milk and dinners continue to be provided during the school holiday periods.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

(a) NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) DURING 1942.

SCARLET FEVER.

There were 49 cases of Scarlet Fever notified during 1942, as against 18 during 1941. There were no deaths. The following table shows the number of cases over the last five years.

1938	.....	43
1939	.....	21
1940	.....	14
1941	.....	18
1942	.....	49

DIPHTHERIA.

There were 30 cases of Diphtheria notified during 1942, as against 51 in 1941. All cases were removed to hospital and two proved fatal. The following table shows the number of cases over the last five years.

1938	.....	32
1939	.....	37
1940	.....	66
1941	.....	51
1942	.....	30

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.

There were 6 cases of Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis notified during the year. There were no deaths.

MEASLES.

67 cases of Measles were notified during the year as against 210 cases notified in 1941. I am afraid that parents still regard Measles as an unavoidable child disease and do not realise the possible serious after effects if not properly treated.

WHOOPING COUGH.

112 case of Whooping Cough were notified during the year, as against 121 in 1941. As with Measles, the disease is regarded far too lightly, and adequate precautions are not taken by parents to prevent its spread.

(b) DISINFECTION.

Disinfection was carried out at all houses where cases of Cerebro-Spinal Fever, Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria occurred, in addition to other premises where this procedure was requested, as follows:—

No. of houses disinfected 112

No. of separate rooms disinfected 192

(c) DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

During the year under review, a very great deal of work has been done in connection with Diphtheria Immunisation.

The figures for the half-years ended 30th June and 31st December, are as follows:—

	Age under 5	Age over 5 but under 15	Total
Half-year ended 30th June	40	197	237
Half-year ended 31st December	290	556	846
	<hr/> 330 <hr/>	<hr/> 753 <hr/>	<hr/> 1,083 <hr/>

It will be noticed that the figures for the second half of the year show a very considerable increase on those for the first half of the year. This is accounted for by the fact that in September, a Diphtheria Immunisation Publicity Week was held throughout the district. Slides were shown at the Cinemas and these coincided with the Ministry of Information short Film dealing with the subject, and meetings were held in all parts of the district. I feel that this Publicity Week had very satisfactory results, particularly having in mind the number of children of pre-school age who were given protective treatment.

A complete office record system was introduced and every effort has been made to make this as complete as possible by including all old records.

School Clinics were held and visits paid to each department. Many children received protective treatment at the various Child Welfare Clinics in the district and many received protective treatment privately from their own Doctors.

The Prophylactics used were Alum Precipitated Toxoid and Toxoid-Antitoxin-Floccules (Suspension).

The system whereby returns are made to the Ministry of Health half-yearly, which was instituted in 1941, continued during 1942.

(d) OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

There were no cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum notified during the year.

(e) TUBERCULOSIS.

(1) Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1912.

During the year 1942, 13 new cases of Tuberculosis were notified, 11 of which were pulmonary and 2 non-pulmonary.

The following statement shows the number of new cases of Tuberculosis notified during the years 1938 to 1942.

Year.	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.	Total
1938	14	3	17
1939	12	3	15
1940	8	3	11
1941	14	6	20
1942	11	2	13

TABLE IV. Cases of Infectious Disease Notified during the Year 1942.

Notifiable Disease	Age Groups																Number of Cases notified in each Locality				Total Cases Removed to Hospital	No. of Deaths	
	Year																Ward						
	Under 1	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 30	30 to 35	35 to 40	40 to 45	45 to 50	50 to 55	55 to 60	60 to 65	65 to 70	70 to 75	75 to 80			80 to 85	85 to 90	90 to 95	95 to 100
Scarlet Fever	4	10	23	4	5	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	15	9	12	41	..	
Diphtheria	..	1	2	..	3	8	8	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	10	9	1	30	2
Erysipelas	1	1	3	3	9	4	..	..	..	..	9	1	6	5	..	..
Pneumonia	..	1	5	3	2	1	1	2	5	6	4	14	3	..	..	..	24	6	12	5	..	..
Measles	..	8	6	12	15	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	8	24	9	..	..
Puerperal Pyrexia..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	4	1	
Enteric Fever	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	1	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	..	6	..	
Whooping Cough	12	8	19	18	17	35	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47	17	29	19	..	..
Acute Poliomyelitis	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	
TOTALS	..	21	21	30	36	46	87	19	17	22	8	24	7	..	..	..	135	59	91	53	83	3

TABLE V.
Tuberculosis—New Cases and Mortality during 1942.

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non - Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Over								
0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
5	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	...	1	...	...	1*	1*	...	...
20	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
25	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
35	3	1	...	...	1*	1	...	...
45	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
55	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
65	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Totals...	6	5	1	1	4	4	...	1

* These three cases first came to our notice on the Death Returns.

Table V shows the age distribution of the 13 new cases notified during the year, and of 9 deaths certified to be due to Tuberculosis.

(2) Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1930.

There were 33 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 16 cases of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis on the register at 31st December, 1942.

During the year, 12 Pulmonary and 4 Non-Pulmonary cases were removed from the Register for the following reasons :—

Reason.	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.
Deaths	5	1
Discharged Cured	4	1
Left the District	2	—
Discharged Non-T.B.	1	2
	—	—
	12	4

(3) Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.

No action was necessary under these regulations during the year 1942.

(4) Public Health Act, - 1936 - Section 172.

No action was necessary under this section during the year 1942.

(5) Prevention of Blindness, Public Health Act, 1936.

Section 176.

No action was taken by the Urban Council during the year 1942.

(6) Conclusion.

I wish to thank the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee, the Staff of the Health Department and other Officials of the Council, for their continued encouragement and support during 1942.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

JOY S. L. ALLOTT,

Medical Officer of Health.

July, 1943.

HOYLAND NETHER URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT, 1942.

**To the Chairman and Members of the Hoyland Nether
Urban District Council.**

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my Annual Report upon the Sanitary Section of the Public Health Department for the year ending 31st December, 1942.

The portion of the Report dealing with the Public Cleansing Service refers to the financial year ending 31st March, 1943.

VERMINOUS HOUSES.

This is a service which has been given a considerable amount of attention during the year, details of which are given below.

Type of House	Infested	Disinfested
Council Houses .....	..... 37	37
Other Houses .....	..... 89	89

The methods of treatment of verminous houses are the same as in previous years. A liquid insecticide, used where possible in conjunction with sulphur compounds, has given good results.

It does appear that the system of re-housing displaced tenants from clearance areas, etc., could be revised to give better results.

The furniture and effects of the Hawshaw Lane Housing Scheme were placed in special removal vans and subjected to treatment by Hydro-Cyanic Acid gas. The houses have been occupied for approximately 4 years. Inspections have now shown that a number of these houses are infested with vermin. Steps have been taken to deal with the cases reported, but it is extremely disappointing when people have been given a clean start to find that they have not sufficient initiative and self-respect to make good, clean citizens.

A number of complaints of infestation by Cockroaches were received during the year from tenants of Council houses and privately owned houses.

A powder containing Sodium Fluoride has been used with good results. The full co-operation of the tenants of infested houses is necessary for the eradication of Cockroaches.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT.

(a) WATER SUPPLY.

The water in the district is supplied by the Dearne Valley Water Board, which is composed of representatives of constituent authorities in the Dearne Valley. The water supplied by the Board is pure and wholesome but is extremely hard.

During the year, the scheme whereby an Officer of the Dearne Valley Water Board obtained samples of water for bacteriological examination from various parts of the district was continued.

Copies of fifteen reports received from the Analyst were sent to me for information. All the reports were satisfactory.

Following the receipt of a notification of Typhoid Fever, two samples of water were obtained for bacteriological examination and submitted to the County Laboratory at Wakefield.

In both instances the samples were reported as satisfactory and negative for pathogenic organisms.

A number of complaints of insufficient water supply to dwelling houses were received during the year. Investigation of the complaints revealed that in all cases the cause of the insufficiency was inadequate water service pipes. The insufficiency was remedied in all cases by renewing the existing water service pipes with new pipes of larger diameter.

A survey was also made of the district of all wells, springs, etc., and the water sampled. The whole of the results were tabulated and the suitable supplies earmarked for use as emergency water supplies should the necessity arise on account of enemy action.

(b) CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

The following statement shows the number of the various types of sanitary conveniences in use in the district at the close of the year:—

Type.	No.
Water-Closets	3,905
Waste-Water-Closets	36
Privies	18
Pail Closets	25
Total	3,984

(c) PUBLIC CLEANSING SERVICE.

The following report on the Public Cleansing Service is for the financial year ending 31st March, 1943.

Table I. shows the number of the various types of refuse receptacles in use in the district at the end of the year.

TABLE 1. Refuse Receptacles.

Ward	Privy Middens	Dry Ashpits	Pails	Dustbins	Total
Hoyland... ..	3	...	...	1,120	1,123
Hoyland Common	2	...	...	1,181	1,183
St. Peter's ...	2	1	...	1,124	1,127
Elsecar	11	...	25	1,066	1,102
Totals	18	1	25	4,491	4,535

TABLE II.

Public Cleansing Service.

Annual Costing Statement.

ITEM	HOUSE & TRADE REFUSE	COLLECTION		DISPOSAL		
		Excluding Adminis- trative, Deprecia- tion and Loan Charges	Including Adminis- trative, Deprecia- tion, and Loan Charges	INCINERATION		TIPPING
				Excluding Adminis- trative, Deprecia- tion, and Loan Charges	Including Adminis- trative, Deprecia- tion, and Loan Charges	Excluding Adminis- trative, Deprecia- tion, and Loan Charges
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	Gross Expenditure	2741 3 3	2879 14 4	113 11 3	181 0 2	225 14 1
2	Gross Income ..	22 13 4	22 13 4	11 6 8	11 6 8	—
3	Net Cost	2718 9 11	2857 1 0	102 4 7	169 13 6	225 14 1
4	Net Cost per Ton	9 2	9 7	4	7	9
5	Net Cost per 1000 Population ..	192 1 8	202 1 8	7 1 8	11 13 4	15 16 8
6	Net Cost per 1000 premises ..	623 10 2	655 5 9	23 8 11	38 18 4	51 15 4
7	Net Cost equivalent rate in the £ ..	14·54d.	15·28d.	0·55d.	0·90d.	1·20d.
8	Percentage of (7) to total rates in the £.. ..	6·73%	7·07%	0·25%	0·42%	0·56%

Estimated Population (June, 1942)	..	..	14,130
Number of Houses or Premises	..	..	4,366
Rateable Value of District	..	..	£50,054
Product of 1d. Rate	..	..	£187
Total Rates in the £	..	..	18/-

Year ending 31st March, 1943.

DISPOSAL			SALVAGE		TOTAL COLLECTION, DISPOSAL AND SALVAGE	
TIPPING	TOTAL					
Including Adminis- trative, Deprecia- tion, and Loan Charges	Excluding Adminis- trative, Deprecia- tion, and Loan Charges	Including Adminis- trative, Deprecia- tion, and Loan Charges	Excluding Adminis- trative, Deprecia- tion, and Loan Charges	Including Adminis- trative, Deprecia- tion, and Loan Charges	Excluding Adminis- trative, Deprecia- tion, and Loan Charges	Including Adminis- trative, Deprecia- tion, and Loan Charges
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
235 14 4	339 5 4	416 14 6	364 6 4	378 17 1	3444 14 11	3675 5 11
—	11 6 8	11 6 8	635 1 6	635 1 6	669 1 6	669 1 6
235 14 4	327 18 8	405 7 10	Cr270 15 2	Cr256 4 5	2775 13 5	3006 4 5
9	1 1	1 4	Cr. 11	Cr. 10	9 4	10 1
16 13 4	22 18 4	28 6 8	Cr.18 15 0	Cr.18 2 8	196 5 0	212 5 8
54 1 3	75 4 3	92 19 7	Cr.62 2 0	Cr.58 15 4	636 12 5	689 10 0
1·26d.	1·75d.	2·16d.	Cr. 1·45d.	Cr. 1·37d.	14·84d.	16·07d.
0·58%	0 81%	1·00%	Cr. 0·67%	Cr. 0·63%	6·87%	7·44%

T. C. Q.					
Total Tonnage Collected	..	..	..	5,957	18 0
Output of Refuse per 1,000 pop. per annum				421	12 4
do.	do.	day		1	3 0
Average length of haul	..	..	..	One	Mile

TABLE III. **Public Cleansing Service.**
Details of Expenditure, Year Ending 31st March, 1943.

No.	Item	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Refuse Collection.			
1	Wages of Scavengers	1476 17 7		
2	Superannuation	40 16 5		
3	National Insurance	35 1 8		
4	Tools and Implements	4 10 0		
5	Transport Charges	1272 0 3		
6	Miscellaneous	11 0 0		
7	Proportion of General Charges	39 8 5		2879 14 4
	Refuse Disposal.			
	(a) By Incineration			
8	Wages	104 0 10		
9	Superannuation	4 14 8		
10	National Insurance	2 7 11		
11	Rents, Rates, Taxes and Insurance	12 0		
12	Fuel, Light and Water	—		
13	Repairs to Plant	—		
14	Tools and Implements	1 15 10		
15	Loan Charges	64 14 0		
16	Miscellaneous	—		
17	Proportion of General Charges	2 14 11	181 0 2	
	(b) By Tipping			
18	Wages	178 1 8		
19	Superannuation	7 5 10		
20	National Insurance	3 19 6		
21	Rents, Rates, Taxes and Insurance	24 19 0		
22	Tools and Implements	—		
23	Transport Charges	16 12 5		
24	Miscellaneous	—		
25	Proportion of General Charges	4 15 11	235 14 4	
	Salvage.			
26	Wages	278 9 9		
27	Superannuation	4 10 5		
28	National Insurance	6 8 11		
29	Maintenance	3 11 5		
30	Transport Charges	66 12 8		
31	Miscellaneous	11 13 2		
32	Proportion of General Charges	7 10 9	378 17 1	795 11 7
Gross Expenditure—Collection, Disposal and Salvage				£3675 5 11
Less Gross Income—Collection, Disposal and Salvage				669 1 6
Net Expenditure—Collection, Disposal and Salvage ..				£3006 4 5

TABLE IV.
Public Cleansing Service—Place of Disposal.

PLACE OF DISPOSAL	METHOD OF DISPOSAL				
	Incineration		Controlled Tipping		
	No. of Loads	Estimated Weight	No. of Loads	Estimated Weight	T. C. Q.
REFUSE DESTROYER:—					
House Refuse	69	T. C. Q. 141 3 0	—	—	—
Trade Refuse	197	182 11 0	—	—	—
TOTAL	266	323 14 0	—	—	—
TIPS:—House Refuse:—					
Milton Tip	—	—	2607	5633 4 0	
Hoyland Common Tip	—	—	1	1 0 0	
TOTAL	—	—	2608	5634 4 0	
PERCENTAGE—1941/42		4.57%		95.43%	
PERCENTAGE—1942/43		5.43%		94.57%	

(1) **Collection.**

Table V. shows the number of refuse receptacles emptied and loads removed during the year, together with their estimated weight.

TABLE V.
Public Cleansing Service.—Summary of Work Done.

Receptacles	No. Emptied	No. of Loads	Estimated Weight		
			T.	C.	Q.
Dustbins ...	215,224	2,560	5,517	3	0
Dry Ashpits ...	19	7	15	10	0
Privy Middens	134	31	66	4	0
Pails	941	78	175	10	0
Total	216,318	2,676	5,774	7	0
Trade Refuse ...	4,411	198	183	11	0
Grand Total ...	220,729	2,874	5,957	18	0

The weight of refuse collected is estimated on the basis of a series of test weighings, which are carried out once in every three months, every load collected by each motor during the whole of one week being weighed.

Based on the estimated weight, the weight of house refuse collected per 1,000 population per day was equal to 22.44 cwts. The following statement shows this figure for the past five years.

1938/39	.....	25.77 cwts.
1939/40	.....	24.81 „
1940/41	.....	25.73 „
1941/42	.....	25.63 „
1942/43	.....	22.44

This figure has decreased slightly, but in comparison with the figures for the whole country, is rather high.

SALVAGE.

During the year, the need for salvaging waste raw materials became even more important than before, and every effort was exerted to make the people salvage-conscious. Publicity material, was, of necessity, by no means as plentiful as in previous years, but stress was laid on the growing and urgent needs of the Fighting Services by means of press reports on Council meetings. No opportunity was lost of keeping this most vital matter constantly before the Township.

The response to the various appeals made was, on the whole, satisfactory.

The total weight of salvaged waste materials was almost 113 tons, with a value of £635/1/6. These figures represent approximately a weight of 17.9 lbs and a value of 11d. salvaged per person, or 59 lbs and 3/- per household.

Whilst the collection of salvage is undertaken as an integral part of the ordinary Public Cleansing Service and no additional staff has been employed in this connection, a proportion of the cost of the Public Cleansing Service has been allocated to Salvage, based on a proportion of the drivers' time, the actual cost of sorting and baling the paper, etc., together with a proportion of the administrative costs of the whole of the Public Cleansing Service.

The total cost for maintenance and executive costs for the period May 1940 to March 1943, amounted to £521/15/4. This figure included capital expenditure on the baling press and salvage trailers and also the whole cost of baling materials etc.

The collection of salvaged materials from business premises is carried out, so far as possible, during the usual routine collections of trade refuse.

The collection of kitchen waste for use in connection with the feeding of pigs and poultry has not been undertaken by the Council. Galvanised iron dustbins were loaned to one pig club whose members carry out their own collections.

In this connection, it has been the custom for many years in this district for pig keepers to arrange for the collection of kitchen waste from their neighbours and friends, and this scheme has worked admirably.

Since the Ministry of Supply have stressed more and more the vital need for the collections of kitchen waste to be intensified, I have had the opportunity of addressing the various pig clubs in the district and have addressed their members on the question of the kitchen waste available. Arrangements were made whereby the various members made a monthly return to me of the approximate weight of this type of salvage collected each month. More recently, however, the pig clubs have decided to appoint a Salvage Officer who is responsible for collecting the information from the members and collating it prior to making his monthly return to me. This system is working very well indeed. Since the monthly return system was inaugurated, the amount of kitchen waste collected monthly has risen from about 5 tons per month to almost 25 tons per month. This material is not sold by the Council, but is distributed by the various pig clubs amongst their members for use in feeding their pigs.

I give below a summary of the weights of the various materials salvaged during the year, together with the value of each class of material, and also a statement showing the total amount of salvaged materials sold and their value.

SALVAGE STATISTICS—Year ended 31st March, 1943.

			Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	lbs.	£	s.	d.
Paper	.....	.....	80	7	—	—	525	2	5
Ferrous Metals	.....	.....	21	13	2	—	31	9	3½
Non-Ferrous Metals				6	3	19	9	1	8
Rubber	.....	.....	3	18	—	—	7	3	0
Rags	.....	.....	3	7	3	—	49	6	9
Bones	.....	.....	2	9	2	—	9	14	7½
Glass	.....	.....	—	13	—	—	3	3	9
							<hr/>		
							112	15	2
							19	£635	1 6
							<hr/>		

TOTAL SALVAGE SOLD
MAY 1940 TO MARCH 1943.

			Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	lbs.	£	s.	d.
Paper	.....	.....	265	19	—	—	1321	7	10
Ferrous Metals	.....		89	16	—	—	133	19	1½
Non-Ferrous Metals			—	16	5	27	23	2	5
Rubber	.....	.....	3	18	—	—	7	3	0
Rags	.....	.....	6	19	—	—	88	12	3
Bones	.....	.....	5	7	2	17	18	17	10½
Glass	.....	.....	2	3	—	—	8	2	3
			375	—	—	16	£1601	4	9

It should be pointed out, that the weights of salvage sold are those of materials collected by the Public Cleansing Service only, and do not include materials sold either by the Housing or Highways Departments of the Council. Similarly, the income is from the materials collected by the Public Cleansing Service, and no income from the sale of materials sold by the Housing or Highways Departments is included in the figures given above.

So far as organic fertiliser is concerned (dried sewage sludge), this material is disposed of to allotment holders and farmers in the district at a nominal charge by the Highways Department, such charge being made not for the value of the fertiliser, but to cover the cost of transport. If the people requiring this material provide their own conveyances and load the sludge at the Sewage Disposal Works, no charge is made. This class of material, which I understand is classed under the heading of Salvage by the Ministry of Supply (Salvage Department) and for which provision is made on the monthly return form (Form SAL/1), has never been returned by me on the monthly returns. The reason for this is that the present practice is one which has been in force for several years and therefore is not additional to the Council's normal practice as is the case with all the other classes of salvaged materials.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT.

(1) **Number and Nature of Inspections.**

During the year the following Inspections were made by the Sanitary Staff:—

HOUSING.

Nature of Inspections.				No. of Visits paid.
Housing and Public Health Acts	.....	.....	.....	1057
Verminous Premises	.....	.....	.....	378
Miscellaneous Housing	.....	.....	.....	102
Housing Works in Progress	.....	.....	.....	112

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTIONS.

Slaughterhouses	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
Shops and Stalls	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
Other Premises	.....	.....	.....	.....	90
Butchers	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
Fishmongers and Poulterers	.....	.....	.....	.....	48
Grocers	.....	.....	.....	.....	50
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	.....	.....	.....	.....	60
Cowsheds, Dairies and Milkshops	.....	.....	.....	.....	52
Decontamination of Foodstuffs	.....	.....	.....	.....	64
Milk—Bacteriological Examination	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
Tubercle Bacilli	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
Food and Drugs	.....	.....	.....	.....	144
Miscellaneous Food Visits	.....	.....	.....	.....	56

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Inquiries and Disinfection	.....	.....	.....	264
Miscellaneous	.....	.....	.....	94
Diphtheria Immunisation	.....	.....	.....	332

GENERAL SANITATION.

Emergency Water Supplies	.....	.....	.....	217
Water Supply	.....	.....	.....	135
Drainage	.....	.....	.....	274
Stables and Piggeries	.....	.....	.....	64
Fried Fish Shops	.....	.....	.....	63
Tents, Vans and Sheds	.....	.....	.....	30
Factories	.....	.....	.....	30
Workshops	.....	.....	.....	37
Workplaces	.....	.....	.....	30
Bakehouses	.....	.....	.....	20
Public Conveniences	.....	.....	.....	40
Theatres and Places of Entertainment	.....	.....	.....	10
Refuse Collection	.....	.....	.....	144
Refuse Disposal	.....	.....	.....	152
Rats and Mice	.....	.....	.....	114
Petrol Officer	.....	.....	.....	291
Petrol Stores	.....	.....	.....	12
Shops	.....	.....	.....	24
Miscellaneous Sanitary Visits	.....	.....	.....	426
Interviews	.....	.....	.....	557
Salvage	.....	.....	.....	774
Billeting	.....	.....	.....	242
Emergency Mortuary	.....	.....	.....	40
Air Raid Precautions	.....	.....	.....	108

Total No. of Inspections 6,857

(2) Number of Notices Served.

Table VI. shows the action taken to secure the abatement of nuisances and the removal of conditions dangerous to health.

TABLE VI.
Number of Notices Served.

Notices	Out-standing 31/12/41	Number Served	Complied with	Work done by L.A. in Default	Out-standing at 31/12/42
Informal ...	7	122	125	—	4
Statutory ...	13	8	11	—	*10
Total	20	130	136	—	14

* Demolition Orders outstanding as a result of instructions received from the Ministry of Health that where demolition had not been started Owners should not be pressed to proceed with demolition.

(3) Complaints Received.

During the year 396 complaints were received as detailed below :—

Nature of Complaint.	No. Received.
Choked Drains	172
Choked Sewers	5
Defective W.C. Cisterns	11
Defective W.C. Pedestals.....	6
Defective Sink Waste Pipes	9
Burst Water Service Pipes	6
Defective Sinks	4
Dampness	8
Dilapidations	14
Nuisances—Smells	5
Choked Street Gulley	11
Verminous Premises	138
Miscellaneous	7
	<hr/> 396

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

There are 50 Factories and Workshops registered in the district, and 97 inspections have been carried out during the year. No complaints have been received during the year from H.M. Inspector of Factories regarding the condition or insufficiency of sanitary conveniences or cleanliness in general.

There were five cases of uncleanness met with during the year during the inspection of Factories and Workshops, all of which were remedied in consequence of informal action.

SHOPS.

Shops Act.

During the year 8 shops have been inspected, 24 visits being made for the purpose. Three notices were served and complied with requiring the provision of suitable and sufficient means to maintain a reasonable temperature in that part of a Shop in which persons are employed about the business of the Shop.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

No nuisance from smoke was noted within the district during the year, and therefore no action was necessary under the Public Health Act, 1936.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

Part I. Section 14 (2).

There are 36 premises registered under the provisions of the above mentioned Act.

The premises have been inspected at various times and have been found in a satisfactory condition.

HOUSING.

During the year 1942 a total of 267 houses were inspected for housing defects under the Public Health and Housing Acts; 1,057 visits being made in this connection.

Housing repairs were carried out, but some difficulty was experienced on account of the shortage of labour and the difficulty of obtaining materials.

So far as overcrowding is concerned, it is very difficult to keep a close check on the movement of families who have been known to be living under overcrowded conditions. The housing shortage is becoming ever more acute, particularly bearing in mind that persons having to leave their own homes because of damage etc., from war operations, have been only too glad to accept the tenancy of any house which might be available when they arrive in the district. In this connection, several complaints were received during the year of overcrowding, but investigation into the complaints revealed the fact that in no case was there overcrowding on the standards as laid down by the Housing Act, 1936. So far as moral overcrowding is concerned, unfortunately the same cannot be said, but people are loth to erect beds downstairs in rooms which are used as living rooms. In this connection, it should also be pointed out that in the vast majority of cases, cottage property in this district consists of a living room and kitchen on the ground floor with two bedrooms on the first floor, making it impossible for beds to be erected in the room where the family live and carry out cooking, baking, etc.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

The food supplies of the district have again had constant supervision throughout the year, meat and milk taking preference, as the ensuing details will show.

MILK SUPPLY.

(1) Milk and Dairies Order, 1926.

The following is a summary of the particulars as recorded in the registers at the 31st December, 1942:—

No. of persons registered as cowkeepers	.....	.....	15
No. of premises registered as cowsheds	.....	.....	22
No. of cowkeepers who are also retailers of milk	.....		14
No. of cows on registered premises (approximately)			175
No. of persons registered as dairymen	.....	.....	14
No. of persons registered as retail purveyors of milk			72
No. of persons resident outside the district retailing milk in the area	.....	.....	25

Bacteriological Examination of Milk.

Table VII. shows the number of samples obtained and examined at the Public Health Laboratory, County Hall, Wakefield.

TABLE VII.
Bacteriological Examination of Milk.

Results of Examination	Milk Produced		
	In Hoyland	Outside Hoyland	Total
No. of Samples satisfactory ..	5	5	10
No. of Samples unsatisfactory ...	5	3	8
Totals	10	8	18

The standard aimed at within the district is that for Accredited milk.

The examination of ordinary milk by the Methelyne Blue Reduction Test instead of the Plate Count Test is still in operation.

This test requires that samples of milk, to satisfy the test, should not, between the 1st of May and 31st October, decolourise the Methelyne Blue at the end of $4\frac{1}{2}$ hours, or if taken between 1st November and 30th April, should not decolourise Methelyne Blue at the end of $5\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

The coliform bacillus test is not applied unless manurial contamination of the milk is definitely suspected.

Milk (Special Designation) Order, 1936.

During the year 1942, one supplementary license to retail Tuberculin Tested Milk in this area was granted.

MEAT INSPECTION.

As in 1941, meat for sale in the various butchers' shops in the district was brought into the district from the Ministry of Food's Dispersal Centre.

The amount of slaughtering of pigs kept by householders showed a distinct increase on 1941, probably due to the growth of pig clubs in the district. These pigs were slaughtered under permits issued by the Local Food Executive Officer. In almost every case notification was received by the Health Department of the time of slaughter and the carcasses of 116 pigs were inspected by the Council's Meat Inspectors.

The standard of pigs killed was maintained at a high level, as the following table, showing the amounts of offals surrendered as being unfit for food, will show:—

TUBERCULOSIS.

4 pigs' heads.
1 pig's mesentery.

CIRRHOSIS.

1 pig's liver.

CYSTIC.

1 pig's kidney.

Other Foods.

Details of foodstuffs condemned and voluntarily surrendered are given below.

Tinned Foodstuffs.	No. of Tins.
Sardines	1
Peas	37
Apples	2
Pineapples	36
Cherries	2
Tomatoes	38
Plums	3
Pilchards	7
Milk	152
Meat Roll	5
Salmon	16
Peaches	1
Gooseberries	1
Tongue	2
Soup	5
Beans	53
Crayfish	1
Chopped Ham	12
Luncheon Meat	43
Carrots	4
Sausage Meat	9
Casserole Steak	3
	<hr/>
	433

Other Foodstuffs.

Margarine	118 lbs.
Yeast	105 „
Onions	1610 „
Bacon	13 „
Ham	15 „
Fish	70 „
Jam	15 „
	<hr/>
	1946 lbs.

Food and Drug Act, 1938.

This Act is administered by the West Riding County Council, who have a scheme whereby samples of milk may be taken and submitted to the Public Analyst by the local Sanitary Inspector.

During the year 1942, 62 samples of new milk were obtained under this scheme, and the results of the analyses are shown in Table VIII.

With respect to Samples Numbers 408, 410, 413, 415, 416, 417, 424, 425, 427 and 441, the Analyst reported that whilst the solids not fat fall below the presumptive limit of 8.5% the freezing point indicated that the milk was genuine.

Samples Numbers 382, 385, 386, 402, 404 and 432 were reported to be not genuine and the Vendors were cautioned by the Clerk to the County Council.

Sample No. 426 was purchased from a Producer Retailer, Mr. G. H. Revitt, Linthwaite Farm, Wentworth, and was reported by the Analyst to contain 11.29% added water.

Mr. Revitt informed me that he had received this milk as "accommodating milk" from Mr. G. Wright, of Glass House Green Farm, Wentworth. An "Appeal to Cow" Sample (No. 430) was obtained at Mr. Revitt's farm, which proved to be genuine. A "Course of Delivery" Sample (No. 431) was obtained at Mr. Wright's farm as the milk was passing from Mr. Wright to Mr. Revitt. This sample was reported to contain 52% added water.

Mr. Wright stated that the milk was obtained from Whittakers' Wholesale Dairies Ltd., Doncaster.

Arrangements were made for a West Riding County Council Inspector to obtain a sample of milk in the course of delivery from Whittakers' Wholesale Dairies Ltd. to Mr. Wright. The sample was taken and was reported by the Analyst to be genuine.

Cases were entered at the West Riding Police Court at Barnsley, against Mr. Wright and Mr. Revitt, on Monday, October 19th, 1942.

Mr. Wright was fined £10 and costs, and Mr. Revitt 20/- and costs.

Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919.

Various instances of rat and mice infestation were met with during the year. In each case baits were prepared and laid in appropriate places. This procedure met with considerable success and in all cases the results were very satisfactory.

Conclusion.

During the year, in addition to the activities set out in the foregoing Report, the Health Department has dealt with such matters as Billeting, Fuel Control, Treatment and Disposal of Foodstuffs Contaminated by Gas, Emergency Mortuaries, etc.

Throughout the year I have at all times received the willing support of the Chairman of the Health Committee and the Medical Officer of Health.

I am also glad of the opportunity of expressing my appreciation and thanks to all members of the Council and Staff for the kind support and help I have at all times received in the discharge of my duties.

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM G. DANKS,

Chief Sanitary Inspector and
Cleansing Superintendent.

July, 1943.

TABLE VIII.

Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

No. of Sample	Specific Gravity	Total Solids %	Milk Fat %	Solids not Fat %	Ash %	Preservative
382	1.0316	11.40	2.90	8.50	.68	..
383	1.0325	12.06	3.29	8.77	.72	..
384	1.0314	12.60	3.96	8.64	.70	..
385	1.0308	11.66	3.30	8.36	.66	..
386	1.0308	11.20	2.92	8.28	.66	..
387	1.0332	13.04	3.96	9.08	.74	..
388	1.0315	12.82	4.12	8.70	.70	..
389	1.0320	11.54	3.00	8.54	.68	..
390	1.0326	12.52	3.65	8.87	.72	..
391	1.0320	11.58	3.00	8.58	.68	..
392	1.0329	12.00	3.16	8.84	.72	..
393	1.0324	12.40	3.59	8.81	.72	..
394	1.0317	12.02	3.42	8.60	.70	..
395	1.0319	13.04	4.22	8.82	.72	..
396	1.0328	11.94	3.13	8.81	.72	..
397	1.0323	12.16	3.42	8.74	.70	..
398	1.0323	12.60	3.78	8.82	.72	..
399	1.0311	12.12	3.62	8.50	.70	..
400	1.0310	12.40	3.90	8.50	.70	..
401	1.0305	12.94	4.42	8.52	.70	..
402	1.0318	10.66	2.25	8.41	.68	..
403	1.0319	12.90	4.11	8.79	.72	..
404	1.0328	11.68	2.91	8.77	.70	..
405	1.0309	14.48	5.64	8.84	.72	..
406	1.0314	12.00	3.46	8.54	.70	..
407	1.0326	12.82	3.90	8.92	.72	..
408	1.0300	13.00	4.57	8.43	.70	..
409	1.0311	12.40	3.85	8.55	.70	..
410	1.0298	12.56	4.24	8.32	.70	..
411	1.0323	12.06	3.33	8.73	.72	..
412	1.0311	12.10	3.60	8.50	.70	..
413	1.0316	11.84	3.48	8.36	.68	..
414	1.0308	12.44	3.98	8.50	.72	..
415	1.0299	12.24	3.96	8.28	.72	..
416	1.0308	12.20	3.75	8.45	.70	..
417	1.0301	11.94	3.67	8.27	.68	..
418	1.0308	12.46	3.96	8.50	.70	..
419	1.0307	13.08	4.50	8.58	.70	..
420	1.0311	11.90	3.40	8.50	.70	..
421	1.0313	12.12	3.85	8.54	.68	..
422	1.0306	12.80	4.28	8.52	.70	..
423	1.0320	12.10	3.42	8.68	.70	..
424	1.0271	13.80	5.82	7.98	.66	..
425	1.0302	12.60	4.20	8.40	.68	..
426	1.0277	10.46	2.92	7.54	.62	..
427	1.0292	12.04	3.93	8.11	.66	..
428	1.0301	13.54	5.00	8.54	.70	..
429	1.0287	14.94	6.44	8.54	.70	..
430	1.0302	12.20	3.87	8.33	.68	..
431	1.0142	5.88	1.82	4.06	.32	..
432	1.0327	11.20	2.54	8.66	.70	..
433	1.0315	11.86	3.32	8.54	.68	..
434	1.0322	12.40	3.63	8.77	.70	..
435	1.0307	12.58	4.08	8.50	.70	..
436	1.0312	12.76	4.14	8.62	.72	..
437	1.0321	13.20	4.32	8.88	.72	..
438	1.0326	11.80	3.05	8.75	.70	..
439	1.0314	12.20	3.63	8.57	.68	..
440	1.0314	12.62	3.98	8.64	.70	..
441	1.0308	11.30	3.00	8.30	.68	..
442	1.0316	11.60	3.09	8.51	.68	..
443	1.0313	12.00	3.48	8.52	.68	..
444	1.0322	12.00	3.30	8.70	.70	..
Average	1.0315	12.34	3.94	8.39	.69	..

